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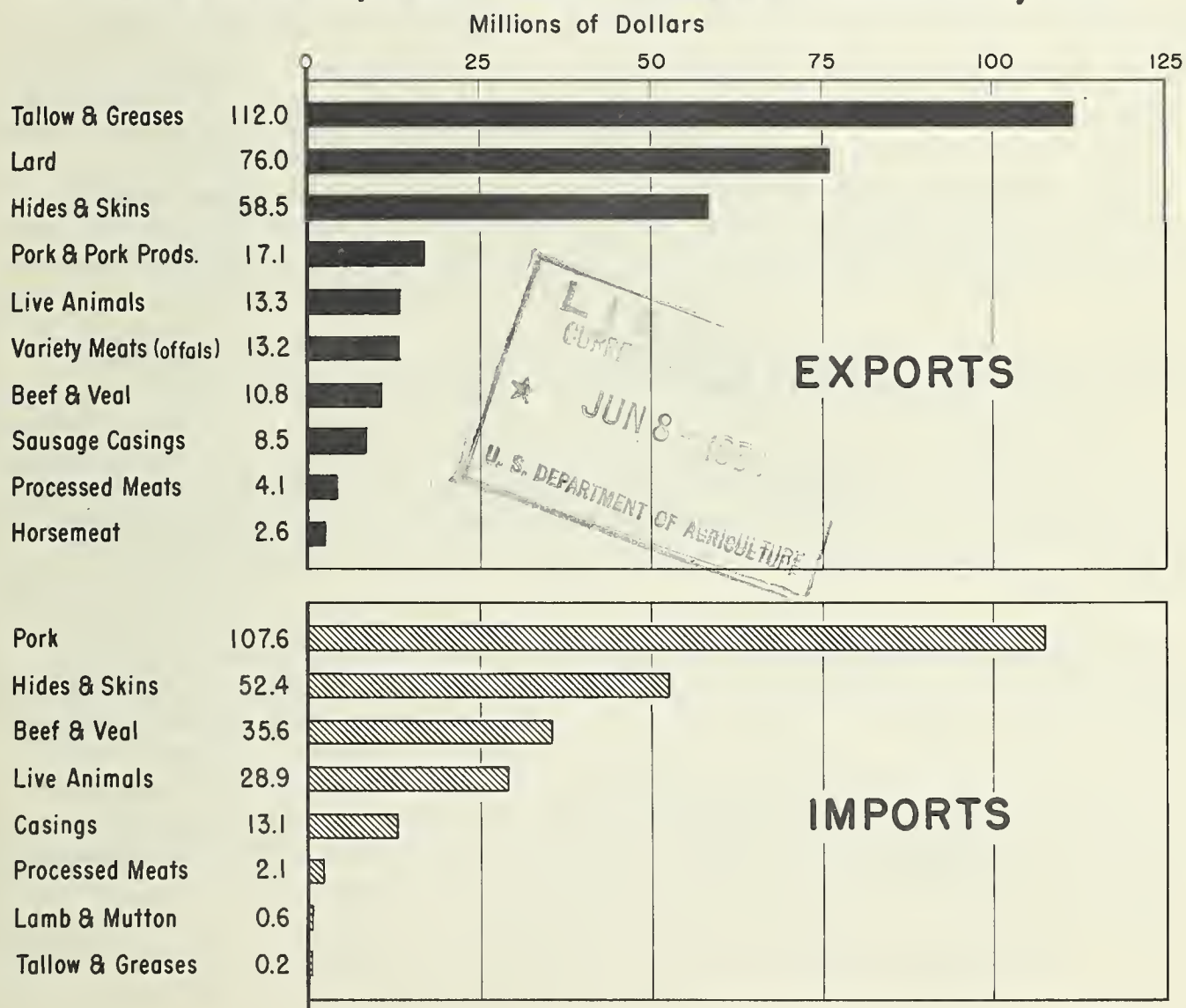
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLM 3-56

March 16, 1956

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

VALUE OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS, 1955



The United States exports more livestock and meat products than it imports. In 1955 U.S. imports totaled \$241 million but were well offset by \$316 million worth of exports in the same year. Major import items were canned hams and shoulders, canned beef, and sheep and goat skins. Exports were mainly lard, tallow and greases, cattle hides, calf skins, pork and variety meats such as liver, heart, tongue and kidney. (See Tables 1 and 2).

Meat and meat products entering the U.S. are primarily specialty-type meats which cater to persons of foreign heritage or those who are willing to pay the higher prices for the imported meats. Other products are imported into this country because no comparable product is packed here. Canned corned beef of high quality is an example. Very little corned beef is packed in consumer packages in the U.S. since there is good market for fresh beef. Nevertheless, there is a demand for this food.

Most countries which export specialty-type meats to the U.S. are good customers for meat, meat byproducts, or other agricultural commodities produced in this country. Dollars earned through these exports are used by most countries to buy lard, tallow, hides and skins, meats and variety meats, casings, and other U.S. farm products, thereby helping livestock producers in the United States. (See Tables 1 - 7).

With very few exceptions, nations that export pork, beef and their products to the United States are in most cases very large importers of U.S. farm products.

U. S. imports of canned hams and shoulders in 1954 amounted to less than three percent of all U.S. production of canned, smoked or fresh hams and shoulders but 34 percent of the U.S. consumption of canned hams and shoulders alone.

Foreign government intervention affects trade in livestock products. Since World War II several European countries have increased their exports of meat to the U.S. substantially. By 1954 total meat exports had more than doubled their prewar volume from Denmark, France, Ireland, and The Netherlands. France, once a meat importer, is now an exporter. Moreover, many of the traditional meat importing countries have increased domestic production greatly through subsidies and other government measures.

Important U.S. pork and beef products are competitive in potential foreign markets but are prohibited or restricted by actions of foreign governments. The importation of pork and pork products is prohibited because of an alleged danger of transmitting vesicular exanthema (VE) and hog cholera to their own animals. Other countries prohibit or restrict the entry of U.S. meat and meat products by exchange controls, bilateral trade agreements or discriminatory sanitary or quarantine regulations.

Below are brief discussions of commodity situations within the U.S. livestock and meat industry as they relate to imports.

Pork - U.S. imports of pork consist primarily of canned hams and shoulders from The Netherlands, Denmark, Canada, Western Germany, and Poland, and fresh and frozen pork from Canada. (See Table 8). Although pork imports were the largest on record in 1954, they amounted to only $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent of all pork consumed in this country. (See Table 9).

Canned hams are exported from Poland, through a state trading monopoly without regard to market prices at home, in order to earn dollar exchange. The exports of this product both in Denmark and The Netherlands is handled primarily through producer marketing boards.

Danish exporters of products to the U.S. and Canada receive premiums equal to 8 percent of the sales as bonuses for earning dollars. The premiums, therefore, amount to a subsidy on all exports from Denmark to dollar areas.

Western Germany is having difficulty preparing meat specialties for export to the U.S. at competitive prices because of artificially high domestic prices. Canned hams are now being subsidized from profits accruing to the German Government by importing grains at less than the domestic price. Most of the dollars gained through ham exports to the U.S. from Germany are used to import large quantities of lard from the U.S. The Netherlands is also a large importer of pork byproducts from the United States.

In recent years U.S. exports of pork to Canada have been prohibited because of the inability of U.S. exporters to furnish health certificates acceptable to Canada.

Prices of U.S. pork products are highly competitive in most foreign markets yet are excluded from the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Canada, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Colombia, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa because of the occurrence of vesicular exanthema in some areas in the United States. Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and Austria bar U.S. pork because of the

prevalence of hog cholera. Currency controls in France, Germany, Norway, United Kingdom, Italy, Finland, and Denmark limit the imports of U.S. meat and meat products. Other countries such as Switzerland do not allow imports of fresh liver, kidneys or brains separated from the carcass. Livers separated from the carcass may be imported only in canned form. Only cooked tripe may be imported. Germany requires that all frozen pork livers and kidneys be thawed for inspection purposes. This involves additional costs to importers and a deterioration in the quality of the products.

Beef - U.S. beef imports are largely canned beef from Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil; boneless processing beef from Mexico and Argentina; and fresh and frozen beef from Canada and Ireland.

Imports of beef and veal on a carcass basis in 1955 amounted to 1.4 percent of total U.S. consumption.

Corned beef in consumer size cans is not produced in the U.S., mainly because beef suitable for processing brings larger returns when sold as loose or bulk corned beef or when processed into sausage or as an ingredient in canned meats. Moreover, because of the expanding sausage and canned meat industries, there is fairly strong demand at home for meat suitable for processing. Fresh, frozen, or chilled beef is not permitted entry into the U.S. because of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease.

Three countries - Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay - have encouraged exports by providing favorable exchange rates for exports of these items. Uruguay has paid subsidies to processors to encourage the export movement.

However, imported canned beef finds a limited market in the U.S. but does compete with canned or luncheon meats to a limited extent. Imported canned beef offers little competition with fresh or cured meats which make up the bulk of the total meat supplies in the United States.

U.S. exports of carcass and prime cuts of beef are hampered because of the relatively high prices in U.S. compared with those in other countries. However, tallows, livers, hearts, tongues and trimmings are highly competitive in important potential markets such as Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Italy and Spain. Germany provides an example of the strong competitive position of U.S. prices of meat products - the prices in Germany for many of the items imported are 50 to 100 percent above the U.S. prices.

Prices of Variety Meats in Germany Compared With Chicago Prices

	Western Germany	United States
	(cents per pound)	
Oxtails	25.1	12
Tongues, cattle and swine	41.5	22.5 and 11.5
Hearts, " " "	25.0	11 " 10.5
Brains, " " "	14.2	4.5
Pigs feet	6.5	4.5
Frozen ox liver	32.3	17.1
Frozen swine liver	29.5	9.5
Stomachs, swine frozen	4.9	4.0
" , cattle "	4.9	5
Melts, cattle and swine	4.6	5
Fatback	25.7	10.5

Barriers to increased exports of these products in these countries have been already discussed in the previous pages.

Cattle and Calves - Imports of cattle have come principally from Canada and Mexico. Total imports in 1954 were down substantially from the previous two years, one important reason being the exclusion of Mexican cattle because of foot-and-mouth disease. The Mexican border was opened again on January 1, 1955, and imports for the year from all countries totaled 314,000 head.

Cattle coming from Mexico are mostly range steers which are fattened and sold in the U.S. United States has been the principal market for that type of cattle for many years except during the period when Mexico was quarantined with foot-and-mouth disease. Mexico is now experiencing some difficulty in obtaining cattle for their packinghouse operations. This has resulted in the Mexican Government establishing export quotas and taxes to discourage or limit the export of cattle from their country. There is much interest among Mexican ranchers to import considerable numbers of breeding cattle from the U.S.

Imports from Canada are primarily dairy cows, veal, calves, feeder and stocker cattle, and slaughter animals. Many dairy cows from Canada are used as herd replacements in the northeastern states, and veal calves are also sent to that area. (For imports of all livestock see Table 10).

Lard, Tallow, and Greases - The U.S. produces one-third of the world production of lard and more than half the total production of tallow and greases. The United States exports some 80 percent of total world trade of lard and tallow. (See Table 11).

These heavy exports have been an important factor to the expanding livestock industry in the U.S. Domestic consumption of animal fats has not kept pace with the rising production, due largely to the increasing use of vegetable shortenings and detergents. Because of this situation it has become exceedingly important to maintain and expand the outlet for these products in foreign countries and thereby strengthening prices paid to producers of hogs and cattle.

Countries maintaining controls over lard imports include the Republic of Panama, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Colombia and Brazil. Lard imports by Mexico are handled exclusively by CEIMSA, a semi-governmental agency in charge of regulating supplies of basic foodstuffs. During 1954, more than half of the lard exported from the United States was shipped to 12 Central and South American countries.

The United Kingdom has not allocated dollars for the import of lard except U.S. foreign aid money. Japan's imports are limited by exchange controls and both Italy and Austria limit their imports to soft currency areas or from OEEC members. A trade agreement with Argentina results in Chile obtaining most of its requirements from Argentina rather than from other sources.

A number of countries such as Brazil and Japan limit imports of tallow by exchange controls. Import licenses are required by Colombia and Mexico. The Republic of Panama prohibits imports.

In 1954 and 1955 U.S. exports of tallow and greases were 1,198 and 1,311 million pounds, respectively. With slaughter of cattle about the same number in 1956 as in 1955 production and exports are expected to be large. Japan has been our major foreign market for tallow and grease in recent years, but was second to Netherlands in 1955. While over half of our exports in 1955 were shipped to Western Europe, large quantities of U.S. soap fats also went to Mexico, South America, Egypt, and Union of South Africa.

In the earlier postwar years world supplies of all fats and oils were well below demand and U.S. surplus animal fats found a ready foreign outlet. The heavy export of lard, tallow and grease has done much to ease the pressure on the livestock industry. However, production of both animal and vegetable fats and oils has been increasing steadily in most producing countries, and it is now necessary to sell our surplus animal fats in a competitive world market.

The favorable price and the high quality of our lard, tallow and grease have been the greatest impetus in keeping these products moving to foreign markets in increasing quantities.

Hides and Skins - Because domestic production is not sufficient, the U.S. imports sheep and goat skins to fulfill domestic requirements. These imports are offset by increasing exports of cattle hides and calf skins. The United States is a net exporter of cattle hides and calf skins but is a net importer of sheep and goat skins (See Table 12).

Because of the record slaughter of cattle and calves in the U.S., this country has become a very important competitor in foreign markets for cattle hides and calf skins. Moreover, foreign buyers are rapidly becoming aware of the high quality of U.S. hides. The upward trend in hide exports is expected to continue.

Hides and skins are relatively free from import restrictions other than for reasons of dollar shortages. Unlike other livestock products which are primarily consumed in the importing country, hides and skins in many cases are processed for re-export often as a finished product, thus providing labor and a new revenue to the importing country. Restrictions on dollar allocations usually are made only when the prices of U.S. hides are not competitive with the international price. However, United Kingdom and Japan limit imports from the dollar area through control of currency and import permits.

TABLE 1. UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1954 AND 1955

ITEM	1954	1955	1954	1955
	- 1,000 pounds -	- 1,000 pounds -	- 1,000 dollars -	- 1,000 dollars -
<u>Beef and Veal</u>				
Fresh or frozen	13,015	18,438	3,956	5,891
Canned	6,287	5,094	2,338	1,800
Pickled or cured	14,522	17,132	2,940	3,144
Total Beef and Veal	33,824	40,664	9,234	10,835
<u>Pork</u>				
Fresh or frozen	5,293	6,657	1,183	1,104
Hams, shoulders cured or cooked	11,010	14,438	5,657	6,343
Bacon	4,675	3,180	1,424	906
Other pork, pickled, salted or otherwise cured	27,538	37,076	5,055	5,485
Hams & shoulders canned	933	1,200	801	842
Other pork canned	3,445	3,772	2,392	2,432
Total Pork	52,894	66,323	16,512	17,112
<u>Lamb and Mutton: (Except Canned)</u>	827	426	352	223
<u>Sausage, Bologna, frankfurters</u>				
Except canned	1,417	1,887	708	885
Canned	6,413	5,492	2,893	2,313
<u>Meat & Meat Products, canned n.e.c.</u>	4,116	2,648	1,323	752
<u>Baby Food Canned</u>	404	478	185	187
TOTAL MEAT EXPORTS	99,895	117,918	31,207	32,307
<u>Horsemeat (All Kinds)</u>	16,328	13,505	2,590	2,617
<u>Meats N.E.C. Except Canned (Offal)</u>	45,922	69,536	10,354	13,183
<u>Sausage casing, natural Hog</u>	5,859	7,966	3,804	4,300
<u>Sausage casing, natural n.e.c.</u>	11,457	11,057	3,855	4,252
<u>Lard</u>	465,397	562,071	83,878	76,066
<u>Tallow and Greases</u>	1,198,233	1,328,291	96,167	112,044
<u>Hides and Skins (in 1,000 pieces)</u>	9,330	10,318	50,781	58,459
<u>Livestock</u>				
Cattle and calves (no.)	21,252	34,879	9,586	12,413
Sheep and Lambs (no.)	11,589	26,113	290	469
Hogs (Number)	887	4,378	101	383
GRAND TOTAL			292,613	316,493

TABLE 2. UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1954 AND 1955

Item	1954	1955	1954	1955
	-1,000 pounds-		-1,000 dollars-	
<u>Beef and Veal</u>				
Fresh, chilled, or frozen beef	7,520	6,113	2,237	1,623
Fresh, chilled or frozen veal	1,048	275	303	91
Canned beef	85,244	87,120	28,813	27,971
Pickled and cured	23,234	5,231	4,663	896
Boneless beef	8,646	19,775	2,257	5,048
Total Beef and Veal	125,692	118,514	38,273	35,629
<u>Pork</u>				
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	44,746	41,745	18,148	15,410
Hams, shoulders and bacon	112,574	107,348	95,752	82,124
Other pickled or salted	12,404	12,584	9,620	9,572
Sausage, except fresh	603	562	566	518
Total Pork	170,327	162,239	124,086	107,624
<u>Lamb and Mutton</u>				
Fresh, chilled or frozen	2,067	2,252	461	566
Other canned, prepared or preserved	4,613	5,298	1,676	2,141
TOTAL MEAT IMPORTS	302,699	288,303	164,496	145,960
<u>Offal, Edible, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen</u>	605	268	156	67
<u>Casings, Sheep, Lambs & Goat</u>	5,083	4,660	9,220	10,459
<u>Other Natural Casings</u>	9,359	8,083	3,001	2,655
<u>Lard</u>	0	2	0	1/
<u>Tallow and Greases</u>	3,737	3,231	178	244
<u>Hides and Skins (in 1,000 pieces)</u>	49,818	56,234	49,469	52,442
<u>Livestock</u>				
Cattle and Calves (No.)	86,056	314,377	16,114	28,530
Sheep and Lambs (No.)	1,371	7,640	49	185
Hogs (No.) 2/	30,715	6,590	1,160	258
GRAND TOTAL			243,843	240,800

1/ Less than 500 dollars.

2/ Equivalent 200 pound hogs.

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Continent and Country	Beef and Veal		Pork		Offal	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
NORTH AMERICA-TOTAL	13,538	15,051	18,369	32,612	26,353	38,197
Canada	11,712	12,187	14,013	102	97	48
Mexico	213	99	308	1,986	1,311	2,640
Br. Honduras	62	79	68	196	20	24
Rep. of Panama	90	85	31	1,013	1,040	874
Canal Zone	159	120	119	2,316	1,478	2,293
Bermuda	135	209	350	382	511	504
Bahamas	558	617	774	914	872	730
Cuba	63	96	219	22,387	19,576	29,719
Jamaica	63	796	1,109	856	17	10
Dom. Republic	27	16	13	409	98	107
Neth. Antilles	317	290	205	1,286	716	768
Other	139	457	1,160	764	617	480
SOUTH AMERICA-TOTAL	2,292	2,512	3,009	2,201	2,449	2,318
Colombia	57	321	802	69	501	122
Venezuela	646	564	332	1,772	1,774	2,084
Br. Guiana	714	593	716	215	67	-
Surinam	849	1,021	1,145	78	88	83
Ecuador	2	1	-	27	4	5
Peru	16	12	2	36	7	2
Chile	1	-	-	1	4	12
Brazil	7	-	10	3	1	5
Other	-	-	2	-	3	5
EUROPE-TOTAL	21,932	13,694	14,091	43,825	22,988	22,769
Norway	223	297	305	416	1,097	119
Denmark	4	-	-	6	7	20
United Kingdom	15	5,720	6,476	73	39	102
Netherlands	124	112	90	6,914	9,243	7,554
Belgium	20	34	19	66	119	76
France	3	-	-	23	33	37
W. Germany	3,507	2,576	60	35,667	11,905	14,748
Switzerland	3	-	11	144	497	7
Portugal	940	-	60	-	-	-
Italy	1,878	-	-	neg.	-	-
Trieste	796	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	516	-	-

TABIE 3. UNITED STATES EXPORTS CALENDAR YEAR 1953, 1954
AND 1955

Continent and Country	Beef and Veal		Pork		Offal	
	1953	1954	1955(a)	1953	1954	1955(a)
Thousand Pounds-						
EUROPE-TOTAL (Cont'd)						
Spain	--	--	450	516	--	--
Greece	14,419	4,943	6,493	--	--	--
Other	--	12	127	--	47	100
ASIA - TOTAL	949	2,429	3,446	603	880	637
Israel	258	30	13	--	--	20
Lebanon	79	7	1	8	4	1
Kuwait	27	66	49	13	15	6
Saudi Arabia	87	51	56	40	12	13
Pakistan	7	1	3	--	5	3
Thailand	6	3	--	17	4	--
Br. Malaya	5	1	--	36	97	71
Indonesia	12	2	3	6	--	1
Japan	66	35	49	64	19	9
Rep. of Philippines	374	2,151	3,188	386	643	317
Taiwan	5	15	26	5	10	--
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	--	49	29	--	40	169
Other	--	18	29	--	31	47
AFRICA -TOTAL	176	106	172	149	194	93
French Morocco	2	26	69	5	49	22
Liberia	167	80	92	112	115	40
Other	7	--	11	32	30	31
OCEANIA- TOTAL	31	32	78	18	--	18
Fr. Pac. Islands	3	2	neg.	2	9	--
U.S. Trust. Terr.	28	30	78	--	20	18
OTHER COUNTRIES NOT SPEC.						
	--	--	1,499	--	--	2,290
	38,918	33,824	40,664	79,408	52,893	66,322
				29,029	45,923	69,536

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 4. INEDIBLE ANIMAL TALLOW, GREASES, AND OILS: United States'
Exports by Principal Countries of Destination,
Annual 1953-54 and 1955

Country	1953	1954 1/	1955 1/
	- - - - -1,000 pounds - - - - -		
Canada	16,414	13,440	19,542
Cuba	27,710	31,926	28,864
Mexico	45,908	46,280	52,273
Chile	12,270	4,890	6,957
Colombia	20,234	16,060	19,581
Ecuador	7,288	8,358	7,628
Peru	11,550	9,774	9,512
Belgium & Luxembourg	85,784	47,114	70,082
France	18,724	20,706	16,724
Germany (Western)	148,646	108,522	107,744
Italy	130,000	158,890	190,832
Netherlands	159,988	211,376	261,064
Switzerland	62,476	25,102	29,146
United Kingdom	11,376	9,540	6,347
Yugoslavia	22,190	21,456	23,944
Japan	217,612	192,614	203,094
Korea	7,784	13,268	16,154
Rep. of Philippines	11,406	11,978	12,152
Taiwan (Formosa)	13,728	21,854	23,609
Egypt	46,582	46,828	36,823
Union of S. Africa	59,238	58,400	59,074
Others	60,098	83,730	92,983
Total	1,197,006	1,162,106	1,294,129

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official records.

TABLE 5. LARD, INCLUDING RENDERED PORK FAT: United States' Exports
by Principal Countries of Destination, Annual 1953-55

Country	1953	1954 ^{1/}	1955
	- - - - -	1,000 pounds- - - - -	- - - - -
Canada	7,020	3,292	7,308
Costa Rica	7,513	7,028	8,177
Cuba	142,391	158,326	166,965
El Salvador	4,780	4,048	5,290
Guatemala	7,311	8,934	12,513
Haiti	7,098	5,874	5,780
Mexico	39,983	30,650	19,948
Panama, Rep. of	6,809	9,432	3,086
Bolivia	2,178	4,994	6,829
Brazil	10,381	4	6
Colombia	633	2,358	2,852
Ecuador	12,102	9,000	2,763
Peru	15,373	4,836	9,200
Austria	20,687	18,478	21,378
Germany (Western)	34,316	49,584	68,671
Netherlands	34,576	14,294	19,204
United Kingdom	24,197	97,106	167,496
Yugoslavia	20,757	26,786	20,682
Others	24,486	10,372	13,923
Total	422,591	465,396	562,071

^{1/} Preliminary

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6. CATTLE HIDES: United States' Exports, Annual 1953-55

Country of Destination	1953	1954	1955
	1000	1000	1000
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Pieces</u>
Canada	430	386	694
Mexico	63	206	775
El Salvador	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	1	6
Cuba	10	61	81
Costa Rica	6	5	1
Trinidad	<u>1/</u>	0	2
Jamaica	<u>1</u>	1	0
Honduras	0	0	1
Panama	0	0	4
Colombia	0	362	102
Venezuela	<u>1/</u>	1	9
Peru	<u>4</u>	<u>1/</u>	1
Ecuador	0	<u>1</u>	1
Portugal	0	2	3
Czechoslovakia	0	0	46
Sweden	4	54	51
Norway	1	10	12
United Kingdom	215	431	387
Netherlands	278	1,243	780
Ireland	9	12	4
Belgium	36	133	137
France	1	2	40
Germany, West	88	760	717
Austria	20	10	70
Hungary	0	<u>1/</u>	1
Switzerland	26	52	65
Finland	0	1	1
Poland	0	<u>1/</u>	54
Spain	0	3	8
Italy	22	35	48
Yugoslavia	237	319	125
Greece	4	7	30
Denmark	<u>1/</u>	8	14
Rumania	0	0	28
U.S.S.R.	0	2	3
Israel	55	0	104
India	0	0	6
Philippine, Rep.	11	17	37

TABLE 6. CATTLE HIDES: United States' Exports, Annual 1953-55
(Cont'd)

Country of Destination	1953 1000 Pieces	1954 1000 Pieces	1955 1000 Pieces
Palestine	0	123	<u>1</u> /
Taiwan	5	7	23
Japan	845	880	1,248
Korea, Republic of	2	24	52
Hong Kong	0	0	2
Syria	0	5	1
Lebanon	0	2	1
Turkey	7	0	52
Iran	0	1	11
Indonesia	1	0	0
French Morocco	0	2	2
Others	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /8	<u>2</u> / 8
Total	2,381	5,178	5,848

1/ Less than 500 pieces.

2/ Dominican Republic, Iceland and Kuwait are also included in others.

TABLE 7. CALF AND KIP SKINS: United States' Exports, Annual 1953-55

Country of Destination	1953	1954	1955
	1000	1000	1000
	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Pieces</u>	<u>Pieces</u>
Canada	313	349	648
Mexico	13	50	123
Panama	0	0	1
Cuba	5	26	9
Austria	0	2	3
Belgium	62	106	76
Denmark	10	<u>1</u> /	<u>14</u>
Finland	0	2	0
France	0	6	51
Germany	53	342	712
Greece	23	63	18
Hungary	0	19	68
Ireland	1	10	<u>13</u>
Italy	122	136	40
Netherlands	122	515	478
Spain	0	0	3
Sweden	0	2	4
United Kingdom	89	240	362
Poland	0	0	10
Switzerland	1	9	1
Yugoslavia	0	3	2
Iran	0	0	6
Israel	0	10	50
Japan	757	656	851
Korea, Rep. of	0	<u>1</u> /	10
Palestine	4	4	1
~~Taiwan~~	0	0	2
Philippine, Rep. of	10	0	0
Turkey	2	0	0
Lebanon	0	2	0
Colombia	0	15	9
Venezuela	0	0	2
Others	<u>2</u> / 9	<u>2</u> / -	<u>2</u> / 12
Total	1,580	2,567	3,579

1/ Less than 500 pieces.

2/ Trinidad, Syria, Peru and Union of South Africa are also included in others.

TABLE 8. UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN MEAT IN RELATION TO
CONSUMPTION (CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)
1950 - 1955

Year	Imports <u>mil.lbs.</u>	<u>1/</u> Exports <u>mil.lbs.</u>	Net Imports <u>mil.lbs.</u>	Net Exports <u>mil.lbs.</u>	Consumption <u>mil.lbs.</u>	Imports as Percent of Consumption <u>percent</u>
<u>Beef & Veal</u>						
1950	348	19	329		11,069	3.1
1951	484	15	469		10,294	4.7
1952	429	20	409		11,188	3.8
1953	271	45	226		14,216	1.9
1954	226	43	183		14,870	1.5
1955 <u>2/</u>	222	50	172		15,359	1.4
<u>Pork-excl. lard</u>						
1950	33	67		34	10,612	.3
1951	51	93		42	11,348	.4
1952	71	108		37	11,524	.6
1953	164	85	79		10,255	1.6
1954	184	60	124		9,909	1.9
1955 <u>2/</u>	175	73	102		11,089	1.6
<u>Total Meat</u>						
1950	384	88	296		22,283	1.7
1951	542	109	433		22,165	2.4
1952	506	129	377		23,357	2.2
1953	438	132	306		25,210	1.7
1954	412	105	307		25,515	1.6
1955 <u>2/</u>	399	124	275		27,212	1.5

1/ Excludes shipments to territories and a small amount to CARE by USDA in 1953 and 1954.

2/ Estimate.

TABLE 8 - UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN MEAT, 1949-1955

(Product weight basis)

Item	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
IMPORTS							
Beef and Veal:							
Fresh, chilled or frozen beef	76,627	61,753	86,714	71,971	26,692	7,520	6,113
Fresh, chilled or frozen veal	6,683	9,533	7,298	98	447	1,048	275
Canned beef	72,311	124,621	153,904	120,181	100,098	85,244	87,120
Pickled and cured beef	1,621	3,009	65,093	60,519	12,796	23,234	5,231
Boneless beef 1/	13,400	11,200	11,139	31,528	20,066	8,646	19,775
Total beef and veal	170,642	210,116	324,148	284,297	160,099	125,692	118,514
Pork:							
Fresh, chilled or frozen	593	3,774	9,833	3,185	36,651	44,746	41,745
Hams, shoulders and bacon 2/	2,029	26,657	37,622	57,193	106,106	112,574	107,348
Other pickled or salted	264	923	941	969	2,524	12,404	12,584
Sausage except fresh	3/	311	557	664	745	603	562
Total pork	2,886	31,665	48,953	62,011	146,026	170,327	162,239
Lamb and Mutton:							
Fresh, chilled or frozen	3,656	3,393	6,736	6,156	3,123	2,067	2,252
Other canned meats or prepared of preserved meat: 4/							
	6,370	8,611	3,909	4,128	3,219	4,613	5,298
Total Meat Imports	183,554	253,785	383,746	356,592	312,467	302,697	288,303
Offal							
	7,003	5,238	3,995	1,415	1,268	605	268
EXPORTS							
Beef and Veal:							
Fresh or frozen	4,168	3,015	1,770	3,077	14,898	13,015	18,438
Canned	3,584	2,144	2,084	1,297	10,743	6,287	5,094
Pickled or cured	11,852	11,360	7,753	10,360	13,090	14,522	17,132
Total beef & veal (Excl. offal):	19,604	16,519	11,607	14,734	38,731	33,824	40,664

TABLE 8 - UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN MEAT, 1949-1955 (continued)

Item	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>EXPORTS (continued)</u>							
Pork:				1,000 pounds			
Fresh or frozen							
Hams and shoulders, cured or cooked:	14,285	4,420	16,306	11,845	6,517	5,293	6,657
Bacon ^{5/}	6,146	9,047	11,165	12,967	10,753	11,010	14,438
Other pork, pickled, salted or otherwise cured	11,551	27,723	39,814	41,215	7,154	4,675	3,180
Hams and shoulders, canned	20,515	12,243	10,023	24,862	50,685	27,538	37,076
Other pork, canned	^{3/} 7,152	^{3/} 4,825	^{3/} 4,942	2,327	1,296	933	1,200
Total Pork	59,649	58,258	82,250	96,756	79,408	52,894	66,323
Lamb and Mutton: (except canned)	787	334	207	374	1,313	827	426
Sausage, bologna and frankfurters:							
Except canned	1,192	1,011	1,118	1,188	1,368	1,417	1,887
Canned	3,675	1,864	4,154	3,293	3,475	6,413	5,492
Sausage ingredients, cured, Excl.canned	2,401	1,464	439	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}
Meat and meat products, canned n.e.c.	6,652	3,959	2,947	1,329	2,270	4,116	2,648
Baby food, canned	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	322	395	404	478
Total meat exports (Excl.offal)	93,960	83,409	102,722	117,996	126,960	99,895	117,918
Offal	946	2,083	3,419	4,345	29,029	45,923	69,536
Horsemeat (all kinds)	33,074	15,040	21,957	19,733	17,072	16,328	13,505
^{1/} Includes estimated amounts erroneously classified as other canned meats or prepared or preserved meat.							
^{2/} Including canned. ^{3/} Previously included in another category. ^{4/} Excludes estimated amounts of boneless beef which are included with beef and veal as noted in footnote 1. ^{5/} Includes Cumberland and Wiltshire sides.							
^{6/} Not separately classified. Compiled from official records of Bureau of the Census, July 2, 1955.							
<u>IMPORTS</u>							
Cattle (No.)	433,525	460,969	238,959	140,461	198,226	81,056	314,377
Sheep and Lambs (no.)	41,854	100,467	16,903	907	2,151	1,480	7,640
Hogs (No.) ^{1/}	1,385	985	1,485	196	425	30,715	6,590
<u>EXPORTS</u>							
Cattle (No.)	5,396	8,351	8,395	10,812	14,790	21,252	34,879
Sheep and Lambs (No.)	1,302	2,517	1,087	6,303	33,888	11,589	26,113
Hogs (No.)	438	1,444	935	1,748	1,407	887	4,378
^{1/} Equivalent 200 lb. hogs.							

TABLE 10 - UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN LIVESTOCK, 1950-55

Item	: 1950	: 1951	: 1952	: 1953	: 1954	: 1955
	Number					
<u>Imports</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cattle:	:	:	:	:	:	:
For feeding, dairy or slaughter (dutiabale)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mexico	: -	: -	: 127,279	: 127,925	: -	: 247,747
Canada	: 438,285	: 219,767	: 10,562	: 49,153	: 70,680	: 48,269
Other countries	: -	: 54	: 207	: 82	: -	: -
Total	: 438,285	: 219,821	: 138,048	: 177,160	: 70,680	: 296,016
For breeding	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	: 22,610	: 19,120	: 2,222	: 20,757	: 15,259	: 18,334
Other countries	: 74	: 18	: 191	: 309	: 117	: 27
Total	: 22,684	: 19,138	: 2,413	: 21,066	: 15,376	: 18,361
All cattle	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mexico	: -	: -	: 127,279	: 127,927	: -	: 247,747
Canada	: 460,895	: 238,887	: 12,784	: 69,910	: 85,939	: 66,603
Other countries	: 74	: 72	: 398	: 389	: 117	: 27
Total	: 460,969	: 238,959	: 140,461	: 198,226	: 86,056	: 314,377
Sheep and Lambs:	:	:	:	:	:	:
For feeding or slaughter (dutiabale)	: 97,127	: 14,312	: 304	: 868	: 1,371	: 7,640
For breeding	: 3,340	: 2,591	: 603	: 1,283	: 1/	: 1/
Total	: 100,467	: 16,903	: 907	: 2,151	: 1,371	: 27,640
Hogs:	:	:	:	:	:	:
For feeding or slaughter (dutiabale) 2/	: 120	: 950	: 185	: 24,030	: 30,715	: 6,590
For breeding	: 865	: 535	: 11	: 395	: 1/	: 1/
Total	: 985	: 1,485	: 196	: 24,425	: 30,715	: 6,590
<u>Exports</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cattle:	:	:	:	:	:	:
For breeding	: 6,232	: 6,404	: 7,231	: 10,703	: 17,316	: 24,483
Other	: 2,119	: 1,991	: 3,581	: 4,087	: 3,396	: 10,396
Total	: 8,351	: 8,395	: 10,812	: 14,790	: 21,252	: 34,879
Sheep and Lambs:	: 2,517	: 1,087	: 6,303	: 33,888	: 11,589	: 26,113
Hogs:	: 1,444	: 935	: 1,748	: 1,407	: 887	: 4,378

1/This is now included in "animals for breeding N.E.C.", commerce code number 0890500. Classified as asses and burros, goats, hogs and sheep.

2/Equivalent 200 pound hogs.

Compiled from official records.

TABLE 11. LARD, TALLOW AND GREASES: World Exports, United States Exports, and United States Production, Average 1935-39, Annual 1950-55

Year	Estimated World Exports Million pounds	U. S. Exports Million pounds	U. S. as Percentage of World Exports Percent	U. S. Production Million pounds	U.S. Exports as Percentage of Production Percent
<u>LARD</u>					
Ave. 1935-39	360	166	46	1,630	10
1950	600	466	78	2,631	18
1951	790	689	87	2,864	24
1952	720	634	88	2,886	22
1953	550	423	77	2,368	18
1954	580	465	80	2,348	20
1955 <u>1/</u>	660	562	85	2,675	21
<u>TALLOW AND GREASES</u>					
Ave. 1935-39	490	21	4	1,098	2
1950	850	552	65	2,447	23
1951	760	552	73	2,402	23
1952	1,040	785	75	2,501	31
1953	1,550	1,241	80	2,910	43
1954	1,510	1,198	79	2,940	42
1955 <u>1/</u>	1,600	1,328	82	3,100	42

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 12. CATTLE HIDES, CALFSKINS AND KIPSKINS: Production, Exports, Imports, Net Exports, Domestic Use, and Chicago Hide and Skin Prices, Annual 1947-55

Year	Production 1/	Exports	Imports 2/	Net Exports 3/	Domestic Use 4/	Hide Prices	
	million hides and skins					cents per lb.	
		cattle hides				steer	cow
1947	23.4	1.3	1.3	0	28.8	27.3	28.7
1948	20.1	.3	2.5	- 2.2	26.1	27.7	28.4
1949	19.8	1.1	.9	+ .2	23.3	22.6	25.3
1950	19.6	.4	3.3	- 2.9	24.4	26.8	29.1
1951	18.2	.4	3.2	- 2.8	22.7	31.0	34.2
1952	19.8	1.1	1.2	- .1	22.7	15.0	18.1
1953	25.6	2.4	.5	+ 1.9	24.1	14.9	17.8
1954	27.1	5.2	.4	+ 4.8	24.1	11.7	14.3
1955 8/	27.8	5.8	.3	+ 5.5	25.8	12.4	13.5
		Calf and kipskins				Calf-skins 9/	Kip-skins 10/
1947	15.5	.5	.6	- .1	12.5	78.0	46.7
1948	14.0	1.1	1.0	+ .1	10.5	60.8	39.3
1949	13.0	.9	1.0	- .1	10.2	60.2	44.2
1950	12.1	.4	3.2	- 2.8	10.7	69.7	52.9
1951	10.6	.3	2.5	- 2.2	8.0	63.6	50.8
1952	11.1	.8	1.6	- .8	10.0	43.7	33.5
1953	14.0	1.6	1.9	- .3	10.0	50.5	34.7
1954	15.1	2.6	1.2	+ 1.4	9.4	38.3	25.7
1955 8/	15.3	3.6	1.4	+ 2.2	10.4	44.4	29.3
	Total cattle hides, calfskins and kipskins						
1947	38.9	1.8	1.9	- .1	41.3		
1948	34.1	1.4	3.5	- 2.1	36.6		
1949	32.8	2.0	1.9	+ .1	33.5		
1950	31.7	.8	6.5	- 5.7	35.0		
1951	28.8	.7	5.7	- 5.0	30.7		
1952	30.9	1.9	2.8	- 1.9	32.7		
1953	39.6	4.0	2.4	+ 1.6	34.1		
1954	42.2	7.8	1.6	+ 6.2	33.5		
1955 8/	43.1	9.4	1.7	+ 7.7	36.2		

1/ Estimates based on slaughter and death losses. 2/ Imports for consumption.

3/ (+) represents net exports; (-) represents net imports.

4/ Leather production in terms of hides and skins.

5/ Average annual prices at Chicago.

6/ Packer heavy native steer hides.

7/ Packer light native cow hides.

8/ Preliminary except for prices.

9/ Packer calf skins, 10-15 pounds.

10/ Packer kip skins, 15-25 pounds.

Sources: Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S.D.A.; Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce; Tanners' Council; and National Provisioner.